

11 mains electricity power signal to pass through the main inductor
12 in a low impedance path from the mains electricity input from
13 said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's
14 premises for frequencies from zero frequency to a low frequency
15 of said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power
16 signal; and

17 a coupling capacitor connected between said mains
18 electricity input and a signal input/output line to allow the
19 telecommunication signal to pass through the coupling capacitor
20 in a path between said mains electricity input and the signal
21 input/output line and to attenuate low frequency components of
22 said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power signal;
23 wherein the main inductor has an impedance for
24 substantially preventing communications signals of at least one
25 megahertz from passing from the mains electricity input from said
26 network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's
27 premises.

1 ~~23.~~ (Amended) [The communications apparatus as claimed in
2 claim 14,] Communications apparatus for use with an electricity
3 distribution and/or power transmission network for allowing, in
4 use, a low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power
5 signal to pass from the network to a consumer's premises and for
6 input and/or removal of a telecommunication signal from the

7 network, said communications apparatus comprising:
8 a first inductor arranged between a mains electricity input
9 from said network and a mains electricity output to said
10 consumer's premises to allow the low frequency high amplitude
11 mains electricity power signal to pass through the first inductor
12 in a low impedance path from the mains electricity input from
13 said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's
14 premises for frequencies from zero frequency to a low frequency
15 of said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power
16 signal;

17 a series combination of a coupling capacitor and a fuse
18 connected between said mains electricity input and a signal
19 input/output line to allow the telecommunication signal to pass
20 through the coupling capacitor and the fuse in a path between
21 said mains electricity input and the signal input/output line and
22 to attenuate low frequency components of said low frequency high
23 amplitude mains electricity power signal; and

24 a second inductor connected between said signal input/output
25 line and ground, said second inductor providing a current path
26 for blowing said fuse when said coupling capacitor suffers a
27 fault condition;

28 wherein the main inductor has an impedance for substantially
29 preventing communications signals of at least one megahertz from
30 passing from the mains electricity input from said network to

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cont'd.

31 said mains electricity output to said consumer's premises.

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1 (Amended) [The communications apparatus as claimed in
2 claim 18,] Communications apparatus for use with an electricity
3 distribution and/or power transmission network for allowing, in
4 use, a low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power
5 signal to pass from the network to a consumer's premises and for
6 input and/or removal of a telecommunication signal from the
7 network, said communications apparatus comprising:

8 a first inductor arranged between a mains electricity input
9 from said network and a mains electricity output to said
10 consumer's premises to allow the low frequency high amplitude
11 mains electricity power signal to pass through the first inductor
12 in a low impedance path from the mains electricity input from
13 said network to said mains electricity output to said consumer's
14 premises for frequencies from zero frequency to a low frequency
15 of said low frequency high amplitude mains electricity power
16 signal;

17 a series combination of a coupling capacitor and a fuse
18 connected between said mains electricity input and a signal
19 input/output line to allow the telecommunication signal to pass
20 through the coupling capacitor and the fuse in a path between
21 said mains electricity input and the signal input/output line and
22 to attenuate low frequency components of said low frequency high